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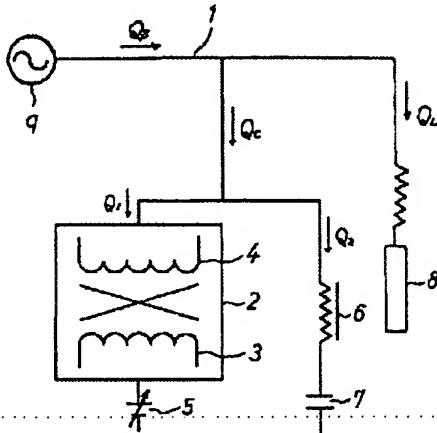
(54) REACTIVE POWER COMPENSATOR

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a reactive power compensator which hardly generates harmonic waves and is simple in construction and excellent in safety.

CONSTITUTION: The primary winding 3 of a cross magnetic core 2 is connected to a DC power source 5, and a secondary winding 4 is connected to a power system 1, and compensative reactive power is generated by controlling the current flowing to the secondary winding 4 by a DC power source 5. There is little occurrence of harmonic waves such as in a device using a thyristor, and since the electric insulation between high voltage side and low voltage side is secured by the cross magnetic core 2, it is excellent in safety.

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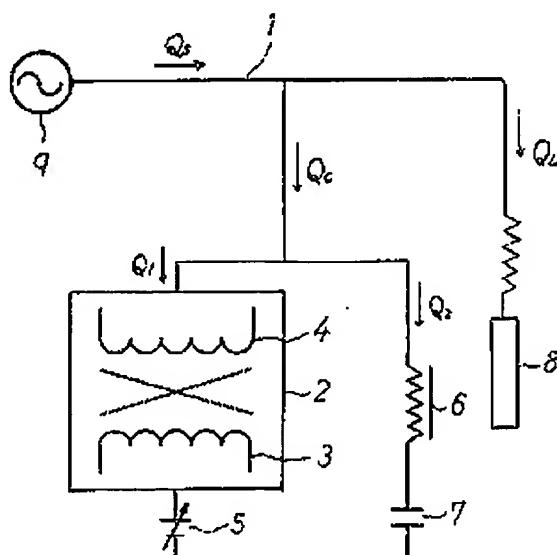
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(54)【発明の名称】無効電力補償装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】高調波の発生がほとんどなく、しかも構造が簡単で安全性に優れた無効電力補償装置を提供する。

【構成】直交磁心2の一次側巻線3を直流電源5に接続し、二次側巻線4を電力系統1へ接続し、直流電源5によって二次側巻線4に流れる電流を制御して補償無効電力を発生させる。サイリスタを使用していた従来の装置のような高調波の発生がほとんどなく、直交磁心により高圧側と低圧側との遮断的な絶縁が確保されているので安全性に優れる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】直交磁心の一次側巻線を直流電源に接続し、二次側巻線を電力系統へ接続し、直流電源の出力を調整することにより、二次側巻線のインダクタンスを連続的に調整して無効電力の補償を行うことを特徴とする無効電力補償装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、配電線に生ずる無効電力を減少するための無効電力補償装置に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】近年、パワーエレクトロニクス機器や誘導電動機などの増加に伴い配電線の無効電力が増加し、良質な電力の安定供給を妨げている。ここで無効電力とは、図1において $P = V \times I \sin \theta$ として示される電力であり、電圧Vと電流Iとの位相差θによって決定される。この無効電力は負荷端の電圧変動等の原因となるので、従来からこれを減少させるために無効電力補償装置が使用されている。

【0003】図2はTCR（サイリスタコントロールドリアクタ）方式として知られている従来の無効電力補償装置の原理を示すもので、電力系統にリニアトクルとサイリスタTとを直列に接続し、サイリスタTの位相制御によりリニアトクルLに流れる電流を制御し、無効電力値を調節している。ところがこの方式の従来の無効電力補償装置は、サイリスタTのスイッチングにより電力系統に高調波が発生するために高調波除去用の大型フィルタの設置が必要であること、サイリスタTに電力系統の高電圧が直接加わるために安全性の点で不安があること等の問題があった。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は上記した従来の問題点を解決して、作動時における高調波の発生がほとんどなく、しかも構造が簡単で安全性に優れた無効電力補償装置を提供するために完成されたものである。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の課題を解決するためになされた本発明の無効電力補償装置は、直交磁心の一次側巻線を直流電源に接続し、二次側巻線を電力系統へ接続し、直流電源の出力を調整することにより、二次側巻線のインダクタンスを連続的に調整して無効電力の補償を行うことを特徴とするものである。

【0006】

【作用】直交磁心には図3に示されるU形直交磁心と、図4に示される二重直交磁心とがあるが、いずれもカットコアを90度転移接続したもので、磁気回路が空間的に直交しているために通常の変圧器としての機能は持たない。しかしながら、一次側と二次側の磁気回路の一部が共用されるため、一次磁束を増加させると共通磁路が

飽和して二次側巻線の実効的なインダクタンスが減少する。また、一次磁束を減少させると二次側巻線の実効的なインダクタンスが増加する。そこで本発明では直交磁心の一次側巻線を直流電源に接続することにより一次磁束を調節し、二次側インダクタンスを連続的に調節する。これにより二次側巻線に流れる電流が制御され、無効電力値の調整ができる。

【0007】本発明の無効電力補償装置によれば、直交磁心の一次側巻線に接続された直流電源により二次側巻線に流れる電流を連続的に変化させることができるので、従来のTCR方式のもののように電力系統に高調波が発生するおそれはない。このために従来のような大型のフィルタの設置を必要としない。また、本発明の無効電力補償装置によれば、直交磁心により高圧側と低圧側との電気的な絶縁を確保することができるので、安全性に優れたものとなる。以下に実施例とともに、本発明を更に詳細に説明する。

【0008】

【実施例】図5に示す実施例の回路図において、1は電力系統、2は図3、図4に示されるような直交磁心、3は直交磁心2の一次側巻線、4は直交磁心2の二次側巻線である。直交磁心2の一次側巻線3は直流電源5に接続されており、直交磁心2の二次側巻線4は電力系統1に接続されている。また6はリアクトル、7はこれと直列に接続されたコンデンサであって、直交磁心2と並列に電力系統1に接続されている。さらに8は無効電力発生の原因となるパワーエレクトロニクス機器や誘導電動機などの負荷である。

【0009】さて、電力系統1に接続された負荷8に無効電力変化 Q_1 が発生し、その波形が図6に示す通りの遅れ位相であったとする。これを補償するために、電力系統1に接続されたリアクトル6及びコンデンサ7によって一定の進み無効電力 Q_2 を発生させる。また直交磁心2の一次側巻線3に接続された直流電源5を制御することにより、直交磁心2の二次側巻線4に流れる電流を制御し、図6に示す通りの遅れ無効電力 Q_3 を発生させる。その結果、進み無効電力 Q_2 と遅れ無効電力 Q_3 を合算した総無効電力 Q_4 が得られるが、これは無効電力変化 Q_1 と位相が逆であるために、無効電力変化 Q_1 は補償無効電力 Q_4 によって補償されることとなり、交流電源9から供給される無効電力変化 Q_5 を小さくすることができる。

【0010】

【発明の効果】以上に説明したように、本発明の無効電力補償装置は直交磁心の一次側巻線に接続された直流電源により二次側巻線に流れる電流を連続的に変化させるため、電力系統に高調波が発生するおそれはない。従来のような大型のフィルタの設置を必要としないので設備を簡素化することができる。また、本発明の無効電力補償装置は直交磁心により高圧側と低圧側との電

気的な絶縁が確保されており、直流電源側に電力系統の高電圧が直接加わることがないので、安全性に優れる利点がある。よって本発明は従来の問題点を解決した無効電力補償装置として、産業の発展に寄与するところは極めて大きいものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】無効電力を説明するベクトル図である。

【図2】従来の無効電力補償装置を示す回路図である。

【図3】本発明に使用される直交磁心を示す斜視図である。

【図4】本発明に使用される他の直交磁心を示す斜視図である。

【図5】本発明の実施例を示す回路図である。

* 【図6】実施例の作用を示す波形図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 電力系統
- 2 直交磁心
- 3 直交磁心の一次側巻線
- 4 直交磁心の二次側巻線
- 5 直流電源
- Q₁ 無効電力変化
- Q₂ 無効電力変化
- Q₃ 补償無効電力
- Q₄ 送れ無効電力
- Q₅ 進み無効電力

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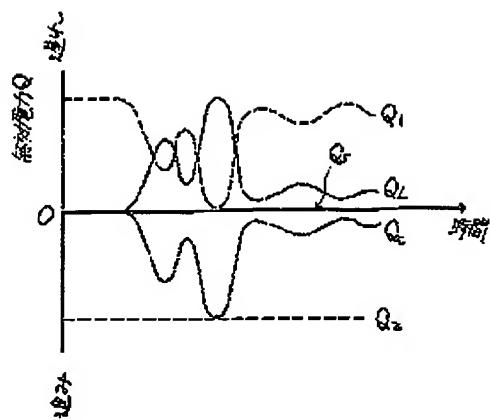
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[図6]



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the reactive power compensator for decreasing the reactive power produced in the distribution line.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the reactive power of the distribution line increases with the increment in a power electronics device, an induction motor, etc., and adequate supply of good power is barred. Reactive power is power shown as $P=VxIsin\theta$ in drawing 1 here, and it is determined by the phase contrast theta of an electrical potential difference V and Current I. Since this reactive power becomes causes, such as voltage variation of a load edge, in order to decrease this from the former, the reactive power compensator is used.

[0003] Drawing 2 shows the principle of the conventional reactive power compensator known as a TCR (thyristor control DORIAKUTA) method, connects rear TOKURU L and Thyristor T to electric power system at a serial, controls the current which flows to rear TOKURU L by the phase control of Thyristor T, and is adjusting reactive energy. However, the conventional reactive power compensator of this method had problems, like there is anxiety in respect of safety, in order for the high voltage of electric power system to join that the large-sized filter for higher-harmonic removal needs to be installed since a higher harmonic occurs in electric power system by switching of Thyristor T, and Thyristor T directly.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The above-mentioned conventional trouble is solved, there is almost no generating of the higher harmonic at the time of actuation, and moreover, this invention is easy structure, and it is completed in order to offer the reactive power compensator excellent in safety.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The reactive power compensator of this invention made in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem is characterized by adjusting the inductance of a secondary coil continuously and compensating reactive power by connecting the upstream coil of a rectangular core to DC power supply, connecting a secondary coil to electric power system, and adjusting the output of DC power supply.

[0006]

[Function] Although there are U form rectangular cross core shown in drawing 3 and a duplex rectangular cross core shown in drawing 4 as rectangular core, it is that to which all made transition connection of the cut core 90 degrees, and since the magnetic circuit lies at right angles spatially, it does not have a function as a usual transformer. However, since a part of the upstream and secondary magnetic circuit is shared, if primary magnetic flux is made to increase, a common magnetic path will be saturated and the effectual inductance of a secondary coil will decrease. Moreover, if primary magnetic flux is decreased, the effectual inductance of a secondary coil will increase. So, in this invention, by connecting the upstream coil of a rectangular core to DC power supply, primary magnetic flux is adjusted and a secondary inductance is adjusted continuously. The current which flows to a

secondary coil by this is controlled, and adjustment of reactive energy can be performed.

[0007] Since the current which flows to a secondary coil by the DC power supply connected to the upstream coil of a rectangular core can be changed continuously according to the reactive power compensator of this invention, there is almost no possibility that a higher harmonic may occur in electric power system like the thing of the conventional TCR method. For this reason, installation of a large-sized filter like before is not needed. Moreover, according to the reactive power compensator of this invention, since the electric insulation with the high-tension side and the low-tension side is securable with a rectangular core, it becomes the thing excellent in safety. With an example, this invention is explained further below at a detail.

[0008]

[Example] As for a rectangular core as 1 shown in electric power system and 2 shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4 in, and 3, in the circuit diagram of the example shown in drawing 5, the upstream coil of the rectangular core 2 and 4 are the secondary coils of the rectangular core 2. The upstream coil 3 of the rectangular core 2 is connected to DC power supply 5, and the secondary coil 4 of the rectangular core 2 is connected to electric power system 1. Moreover, it is the capacitor by which 6 was connected to the reactor and 7 was connected to this and a serial, and connects with the rectangular core 2 and juxtaposition at electric power system 1. Further 8 is loads leading to reactive power generating, such as a power electronics device and an induction motor.

[0009] Now, it is the reactive power change Q_L to the load 8 connected to electric power system 1. It generates and suppose that it was a delay phase as the wave shows drawing 6. In order to compensate this, the fixed progress reactive power Q_2 is generated by the reactor 6 and capacitor 7 which were connected to electric power system 1. Moreover, delay reactive power Q_1 as the current which flows to the secondary coil 4 of the rectangular core 2 by controlling DC power supply 5 connected to the upstream coil 3 of the rectangular core 2 is controlled and it is shown in drawing 6. It is made to generate. Consequently, progress reactive power Q_2 Delay reactive power Q_1 Compound compensation reactive power Q_C Although obtained, this is the reactive power change Q_L . Since the phase is reverse, it is the reactive power change Q_L . Compensation reactive power Q_C Reactive power change Q_S which will be compensated and is supplied from AC power supply 9 It can be made small.

[0010]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the reactive power compensator of this invention changes continuously the current which flows to a secondary coil by the DC power supply connected to the upstream coil of a rectangular core as explained above, since there is no possibility that a higher harmonic may occur in electric power system and it hardly needs installation of a large-sized filter like before, it can simplify a facility. Moreover, since the electric insulation with the high-tension side and the low-tension side is secured by the rectangular core and the high voltage of electric power system does not join a DC-power-supply side directly, the reactive power compensator of this invention has the advantage which is excellent in safety. Therefore, as a reactive power compensator with which this invention solved the conventional trouble, the place which contributes to development of industry is very large.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a vector diagram explaining reactive power.

[Drawing 2] It is the circuit diagram showing the conventional reactive power compensator.

[Drawing 3] It is the perspective view showing the rectangular core used for this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the perspective view showing other rectangular cores used for this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the circuit diagram showing the example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the wave form chart showing an operation of an example.

[Description of Notations]

1 Electric Power System

2 Rectangular Core

3 Upstream Coil of Rectangular Core

4 Secondary Coil of Rectangular Core

5 DC Power Supply

QL Reactive power change

QS Reactive power change

QC Compensation reactive power

Q1 Delay reactive power

Q2 Progress reactive power

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The reactive power compensator characterized by adjusting the inductance of a secondary coil continuously and compensating reactive power by connecting the upstream coil of a rectangular core to DC power supply, connecting a secondary coil to electric power system, and adjusting the output of DC power supply.

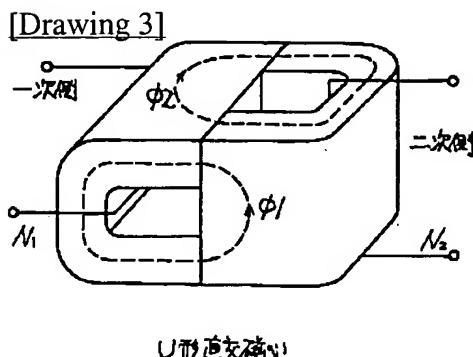
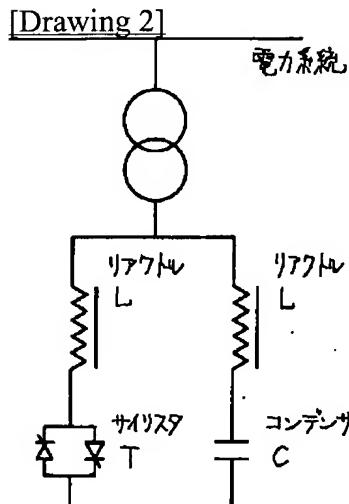
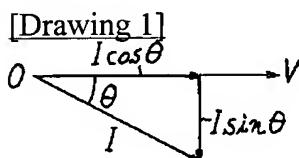
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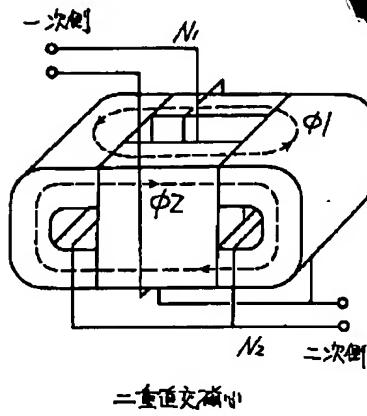
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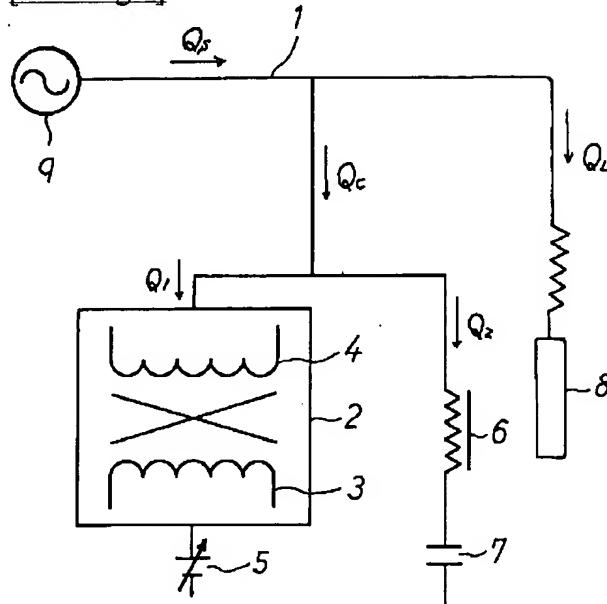
DRAWINGS



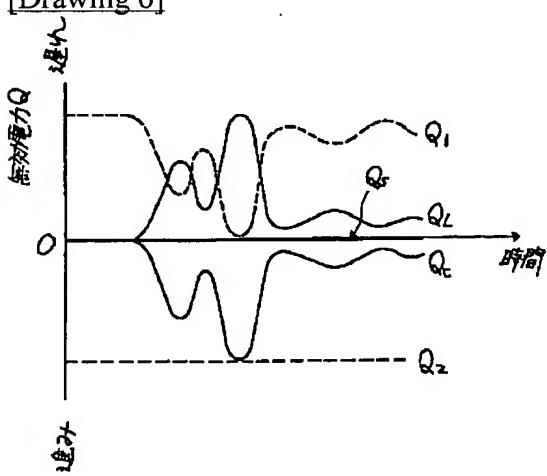
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



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